Restoration of traditional coppice in Denmark

Types, products, ecological values, legislation and generel guidelines

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In 1661 Boserup Forest were given to the citizens of Copenhagen for their brave defence of Copenhagen at the war against Sweden 1658-1660. The forest were owned by the city of Copenhagen until 1995 were it was taken over by the State. In 1980 the forest were conserved by declaration. Forestry was still allowed, but it was especially pointed out, that the ash coppice forest in unit 5a should be conserved, and that a neighbouring area managed as coppice forest until the late 1940's should be restored. Since 1900 coppice forestry in Denmark gradually lost the economic importance as other products replaced the products from the coppice forests, and many coppice forests grew up to normal high forest. Still marks of the old coppice system can be seen as stumps and crooked growth in stands of old trees as here in Boserup Forest.

It is therefore expected that the coppice system has been in action in Boserup Forest until the 1950's.



The stand has not yet been hit by the ash desease, and it might be a disaster, because ash is a significant species in the stand and in the coppice system. UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN



Hans Jessen started a systematic coppice management of the stand.

It started quite well, but after some years problems started.

- Deers eats the suckerings.
- The prefer suckerings more than the natural regeneration.
- We have even seen that stumps are dying which is probably caused by the continous damage of the suckerings.

Something must be done!



Her you see the natural regeneration.

Rotation is prolonged.

The hope is that weed such as raspberry and blackberry will protect the suckerings.

Fencing has been rejected.

